A TALK WITH MR. BRAWLEY.

Views of Mr. Brawley as Influenced by His Recent Interview with President Cleveland-Bepublican Office-holders will not be Disturbed Until their Time is Out-they will be Succeeded by Toung Democrats, not Prominent in Either Faction.

[Special to News and Courier.]

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Representative Brawley has been here for several weeks looking after the interest of his constituents at the White House and in the various departments. He does create heart burnings and dissatisfac- of a crash in the fall, and I think but that the truth of history may be not play politics with a brass band ac- tion. There are a large number of our that the people will realize that the vindicated. Facts-cold facts-are hiscompaniment, but he is an indefatigable worker, and his personal rela- the party is hopelessly divided. They try like this should not be put at haz- rated. tions with the President and the members of the Cabinet are such as to render nant faction and are disposed to accept affairs and easily misled by interested African bondage prevalled, not only him an exceeding valuable member of the situation as it is and make a straight- speculators and demagogues and fanat- in many of the less civilized countries the House. He is the natural leader out fight. I have been so much absent of the South Carolina delegation in the from the State that I cannot tell how House and his influence will undoubt- widespread this feeling is, but I know edly be felt when the Administration | that it exists, and the course of some of proceeds with the distribution of the the leaders of the dominant faction Rederal patronage in the State.

sentative Brawley at his apartments in to come together. Their profit comes the Metropolitan Club chambers and from agitation and the urging of exfound him hard at work with a mass treme measures, and the exciting of of official correspondence. His friendly the passions of the people assures to attitude toward the Administration them their continuance in leadership, and his high standing in Congress is and it may be impossible for us under well understood at home, and he has existing conditions to continue in the to pay the penalty of his popularity. same party organization, but I would His correspondence is probably more exhaust every possible effort at convoluminous than that of any other ciliation before assenting to any policy member of the delegation. He en- which would disrupt the Democratic deavors to reply to every communica- party in our State. For these reasons tion he receives, and his only regret is I think that it would be unwise for that he cannot always send such a those of us who are in accord with the reply as his constituents hope for. He Administration here to ask it to adopt tries to be frank with them and avoids any policy of prescription, nor do I misleading them in the slightest de- think that Mr. Cleveland would accept

I suggested to him that the readers eminently wise and just man, and with of the News and Courier would like to all the facts before him as they have hear some of the details of his recent | been presented by both sides, I think conference with the President, which that we can confidently rely upon his was briefly referred to in these dis- doing what the fairminded people will patches. He paused in his work, and feel to be the right thing. in a manner that indicated that he was weighing his words very carefully answered the questions which I put, and which are suggested by his replies,

the President concerning affairs in | tional contests, and men who have not South Carolina and a long and full con- been so far connected with any former versation concerning men and meas- administrations as to be fully chargeures. It is a subject in which he natur- able with belonging to any cliques. ally feels concern, but the pressure | He will probably expect such men, upon him has been so great that he has | while faithfully discharging the duties not been able to take it up for serious of their offices, to represent the policy consideration. I do not think that it of the National Democratic party. would be proper to repeat anything They will indicate to the people of the that was said by him, but it cannot be State the class and character of men improper for me to say that the influ- that are considered to be fit representaence of the Administration will, in my tives of the party. The Conservative opinion, be directed towards allaying as Democrats of the State who wish to be far as possible factional bitterness and in accord with the National Demostrengthening the Democratic party. cratic party will thus have a rallying I think that he understands the dangers point. I doubt if anbody, even Mr. which menace it and that no act of his Cleveland himself, has any definite his sentence to life imprisonment. It will give just excuse to those who seek knowledge of the persons likely to be to lead our people to look for relief chosen." from present evils to any other combinations or organizations.

"No, I did not refer to the action of will be appointed?" the May Convention nor to the resoluwhile I do not doubt that he will be the incumbent, which will be about agree as to the condition of Levelle and circumstances. firm and unbending in maintaining the close of the year. I see that you and his responsibility for the crime. those principles which were the subject stated last week that I was hard at When Governor Tillman announced and he seemed contented and happy. of denunciation, I do not think that he work trying to have a collector ap- his decision he said: "My own inclinacherishes any personal resentment towards those who may have opposed his nomination, and will not endeavor I attempted to do anything, because it | wife murderers and I have no sympa- | The invention of the cotton gin had to use the power of the Administration | would be useless, as the President has thy for any man who kills his wife for suddenly stimulated the cultivation of southern slavery was abolished is not to punish or put down any men or set already and repeatedly announced that any cause. But I was confronted with cotton, for which the negro was pecu- known, but a telegram to the Assoof men who have differed honestly with him on public opinious. He had profound faith in the good sense of the people, and believes that however much they have been led astray upon financial questions they will ultimately that the financial troubles in which the he is a Republican. I think that it benefit of the doubt." enority is now involved by reason of would be very agreeable to the Adminthe unwise legislation on silver will istration, as it would be to all of us, to do the best he could in the case, and from barbarian ancestors, and could to introduce African slaves into a serve to bring our people to sounder that there should be a change in all of would have liked very much to have not be con rolled as freedmen or as Southern port, and that attempt was a views. I therefore look to see him these offices about the 1st of July, the seen Levelle hanged. Levelle will be citizens. adopt a policy calculated to strengthen | beginning of a new fiscal year, and it | brought to the State Penitentiary, and | Still, there was an intelligent and those who are in accord with him in may be that something may be done there, so a lady correspondent said who influential number of our people who demned and her officers pursued with the principles which he regard: as to bring it about. vital to the country at large."

the chief offices?" "No. It is not likely that the ap- ered. In connection with this subject pointments will be made for some I wish it to be understood that I have time, as the policy of the Administra- not allowed myself to become the adtion seems to be fixed that all officers will be allowed to serve their terms un- Federal offices, and any reports to the less some special cause for removal ex- contrary are unfounded. I think that ists. There is some uncertainty as to everybody has the right to apply for whether the time shall be considered these places, and to have his claim as to have commenced with the first entry into office or from the date of concerned, everybody shall have a fair

absolutely determined."

"Do you think that the slate proposed by Senator Irby and his associates will be accepted by the President?" "No, don't think so, but, as it was not referred to, I have no authority to tween them when there is no call of speak upon the subject."

TILLMANITES.

"Do you think that no Tillmanites

will be appointed?" "If you mean by that that the line will be drawn against all who voted for Governor Tillman and in favor of those who voted for Governor Shep-

that any such test as that will or should for things move more slowly with us. rupt the party."

CAN THE BREACH BE HEALED?

"How can this be avoided, as every man of sufficient prominence to be considered must have taken one side or the other?"

"That is true, and of course it will be extremely difficult for the Administration to adopt any line which will not makes me think that there is a fixed Last evening I called upon Repre- determination not to allow our people such advice it it is offered, for he is an

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

"I wish to disclaim any knowledge of his intention or any authority of what he is going to do, but in my opinion he will probably select for the MR. BRAWLEY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE chief Federal offices in the State young men who have not been specially "Yes, I have had an interview with | prominent as partisans in the late fac-

"When is it likely that the collector

done nothing in the premises, nor have man, because I do not sympathize with done further North. in all such cases the incumbents would the fact that all five members of the liarly fitted, and the growth of rice, ciated Press tells of a cargo that was some special charges were made. I diseased now and at the time of the viting to his labor. THE CHARLESTON POSTOFFICE.

"In regard to the postoffice nothing "Can you give me any information is being done that I know of. There as to who is likely to be appointed to are several applications on file, and in due time they will doubtless be considvocate of any of the applicants for these duly considered, and so far as I am confirmation. That is a matter not yet | show, and succeed or fail by his own merits, and not by reason of my favor or disfavor. I don't intend that my

> friends I don't wish to occupy the unpleasant position of choosing beduty requiring it. "What are the prospects of an extra

> enemies or any unfit persons shall get

office if I can help it, but among my

session of Congress?" "I think it will be called early in

THE SHERMAN SILVER ACT. "Do you think that the Sherman

silver law will be repealed?" pard in the last compaign I would say it, but I am doubtful as to the Senste, "I think that the House will repeal that in my opinion no such line will be drawn. Any policy which would tend to exclude from the chances of public office a majority of the white people of our office a majority of the white people of ou office a majority of the white people of the State would in my judgment be unwise and unjust. I do not think

great change of sentiment on that office a majority of the white people of the State would in my judgment be unwise and unjust. I do not think

great change of sentiment on that office a majority of the white people of the State would in my judgment be unwise and unjust. I do not think

great change of sentiment on that office a majority of the white people of the State of the Mealers meant to imply that this office and passage in a merchant vessel to found passage in a merchant vessel t

be adopted. It would be very unwise but the folly of paying out gold (or its for the Administration to take sides equivalent) to buy silver which is He Gives Some Chapters of History on with either faction and thus perpetuate stored away in the vaults of the treasfactional division and permanently dis- ury is becoming so apparent to the hard-headed honest people of the country that it cannot long endure, and, as I have already said, the hard times

most patriotic men who believe that finances and currency of a great countory, and they never blush to be nar- her sister States were ready for the And yet these men, poor and strugdo not expect justice from the domi- ard by men who are ignorant of large Until 1843, only fifty years ago,

TWO NEW POSTMASTERS. Representative Brawley visited the postoffice department to-day and secured the appointment of two fourthclass postmasters, G. G. Strobel at Green Pond, and J. T. Rivers at Rantowles, both in Colleton County. In these cases the incumbents were removed upon charges and investigations by the postoffice authorities.

Mr. Brawley requested the appointment of several other persons as postmasters in his district in cases where the incumbents have held office several years and where changes were considered to be desirable, but he was informed by Mr. Maxwell that the rule of the department is that no removals are to be made except for cause, and charges must in all cases be made against the incumbents in order to secure the changes desired.

COAST.

Miss Daisy Hampton, Miss Herndon, Miss Long, Mr. W. M. Thompson and | national treasury. Private Secretary Thomas will leave on a late train this evening for San Francisco. Gen. Hampton will make an official inspection of the Pacific rail-

A WIFE MURDERER SAVED.

Gov. Tillman Commutes the Sentence of Levelle and He Goes to the

Penitentiary

[Special to News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, May 17.-Governor Tillentirely familiar to the people of the pedia is authority for this). State and how the wife murderer has from time to time had his life savednor Tillman on a petition to commute the unpleasant duty of Governor Till-

of the port and other Charleston officers | made and to act on that. He made a signal failure in that re- 1827. "The collector will probably not be spect, as the authorities to whom he

laziest man ever born."

DIDN'T KNOW SHE WAS FREE.

An Aged Negress Sues for Services for Twen-

[New York Times.] Hickam, an aged negress, is the plain- the New England abolitionists waged desired an outlet in the territories, an tiff in perhaps the most remarkable their unceasing war upon the South. outlet for the negro for their rapid incase ever tried in this county. She is Our people resented their threatened crease was alarming. She believed an old ex-slave, and brought suit denomination and said: "If you let that it was perilous to emancipate and agains her master, Joseph Hickam, of us alone we may do it, but you cannot still more perilous to await results. Her this county, for five dollars a month drive us. We are penned up with white population who were not slave wages as a family domestic for twenty- these negroes and know where our four years, during which time she safety lies." claims to have been kept in ignorance

of her emancipation. for \$1,400, and resulted in a judgment ident in 1833. They expended much remain in the Union was to be imprisin her favor for \$700. The defendant money in magnifying and exaggerating oned by state lines with an inferior race appealed to the Kansas City Court of the abuses of slavery. They declared that might become a terror. A few Appeals, which remanded the case to that all laws of the gevernment that slaves had been manumitted and sent such proof that in the main the master discussion and settlement of the the Circuit Court of this county which recognized slavery were utterly null to Liberia, but the result was bad, very was kind and the servant loyal. Dur- points specifically raised in the Chesnow renders a decision for the defend- and void. As their party grew stronger bad.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

African Slavery-Facts in Regard to Emancipation and Subsequent Events.

[Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.]

The institution of African slavery is ahead of us, due in large measure to so intimately connected with the histhis pernicious legislation, will hasten tory of Georgia and has been so closely interwoven with her civilization that a LOOK OUT FOR A CRASH IN THE FALL. brief account of its origin and growth "We are very likely to have a very and sudden abolition should be recordtrying summer with the probabities ed. Not for crimination or exculpation,

> of Europe and South America, but in England, the foremost and most enlightened government in the world. Early in this century the slave trade became odious to all philanthropists, but slavery itself was not. The brutality with which the trade was conducted and the "horrors of the middle passage," as it was called, had awakened the pity of mankind, and by common consent the traffic in Africans and their transportation to other counpenalties, both in Europe and the ing words: United States.

But, still the institution of slavery continued where it had been planted. It not only continued, but was enzation until Wilberforce began the agitation of its abolishment in England and her colonies in 1825. But the plant of this great reform was of slow growth, and emancipation was not force had died. In 1843, the slaves of | iquity." WASHINGTON, May 16.-Gen. Wade | England and all her colonies were | Hampton, commissioner of railroads, emancipated, and their owners were paid \$300,000,000 for them out of the

The sentiment of the people of the United States against slavery was more pronounced than it was in England, and the States began early to provide for immediate or gradual emancipation. emancipated. There was to them no profit in slavery, but there was fabugradually disposed of their own by man to-day commuted the sentence of sending them South, and in some Napoleon Levelle to imprisonment for instances the young of their slaves life in the penitentiary. The case is were given away. (Appleton's Cyclo-

But the feeling in the States was if not by some technical quibble, by feeling was for a time stronger at the the mysterious disappearance of some | South than at the North. The ordiimportant legal paper. After every nance of 1787 that excluded the instimaginable excuse of the law had been tution from the Northwestern territoraised the case came up before Gover- ries was supported by Southern men. Pennsylvania provided for gradual emancipation, and as late as 1840 her was suggested to the Governor that the slaves were not all free, and in some man was insane, and then it became cases were sold for debt. (See Appleton.) Rhode Island and Connecticut man to have a careful examination had a few left in 1840; New Jersey had 236 in 1850; New York emancipated in

That the Southern States did not tions denouncing him, nor did he, and, appointed until the end of the term of referred the matter utterly failed to emancipate was owing to a variety of trade, and that they brought away not for the safe adjustment of the matters

pointed. This is a mistake. I have tions and feelings were to hang this their money in them than had been haps the traffic was still winked at by

ocrat substituted for the present col- Dr. Babcock as to the man's lack of the fear that the slaves were in such lector, but I could not in justice make responsibility creates a grave doubt fast increasing numbers as to put the responsible for slavery nor the traffic freed. They were still affected with down to the present, there was but a

> wrote to Governor Tillman, "will die favored gradual emancipation. This because he has to work, for he is the sentiment was slowly but surely spread- General Henry R. Jackson, who was chief justice of our supreme court, was out-spoken as a co-worker with the gradual emancipation policy inaugurated and advocated by Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

This policy would certainly have

founded the anti-slavery party in 1831. they became more aggressive, and in

the slaves. When Nathiel Hawthrone | friendly aid of Howell Cobb and Alex was asked in 1861 if he was not in H. Stephens, who furnished them with favor of the war he replied, "Yes I the means of coming home. This case suppose so, but really I don't see what is fully reported in one of the earlier we have to fight about." It seemed to volumes of our supreme court reports, him that he South had done just what for the will of Major Waters was at-New England desired her to do-that tacked by his heirs.

is to secede. cipated hers, and neither Georgia nor they were jealous of the institution.

Was it an earnest sympathy for the of North Georgia or down in the piney masters or both? for as Judge Tour- their rifles and hurry to their country's name without its consent. for fifty years, and New England was the tax-payers of the state were owners use of its name was waived by the no war upon the slave trade, but rather North Georgia sent more soldiers to the declares that it will only pass upon the winked at it and enjoyed its rich re- field than there were slaves in the counturns. "This is not an assertion but a ty. fact, if their own historians are to be believed. In 1820 Justice Story, the great jurist, charged the grand juries of fought as their forefathers did who tries was prohibited under the severest his New England circuit in the follow-

proofs from unquestionable sources had been kickin' at us a long time, and of the journals of the two houses to that the African slave trade is still if old Joe Brown and Bob Toombs and carried on among us with all the im- Howell Cobb said it was time to cut couraged as a moral agency of civili- placable ferocity and insatiable rapacity loose from 'em and fight them it was of former times. Avarice has grown all right and they were ready." more subtle in its evasions of the law. It watches and siezes its prey with an appetite quickened rather than sup- New England. The cry of the west and Platt should be, and is, hereby overpressed. American citizens are steeped of most of the North was "the Union-GEN. HAMPTON OFF FOR THE PACIFIC accomplished until long after Wilber- up to their very mouths in this in- it must be preserved." General Grant.

be hurled from the bench." And so the train went on unmolested. The New York Evening Post stated Brazil and the south. But still there volved. were no prosecutions. The navies of The masters had invested more of the world seemed to be asleep or perthe merchant ships that traversed the seas. Whether it has ceased since

This much has been recorded to show would, of course, be glad to see a Dem- murder. In addition to the opinion of But more than all these reasons was to the youths of this generation that neither Georgia nor the South was "Wanderer," was seized and conunrelenting vigor by a Southern man, United States.

But, after all, slavery was really the provoking cause of the late unhappy war between the States. Georgia seceded from the Union not because she desired to perpetuate slavery, but been adopted by Georgia, but for the in- rather because she could not maintain BOONVILLE, Mo., May 15 .- Edie tolerance and bitterness with which her right's under the constitution. She owners were rapidly emigrating to the west. The most thoughtful minds in Georgia and especially those advanced in years, saw and felt the peril of their situation—secession meant war and to

Major Waters, a wealthy planter of A motion for a new trial has been 1844 the free soil party openly avowed Gwinnett County, had by will manu- mothers and daughters were unprot- neys of the Liquor Dealers' Associafiled, and public sentiment is in favor that their object was to effect a disso- mitted thirty-seven slaves and his ected at home not a single act of vio- tion decided that there was enough of the old negress, who has toiled for lution of the union and to form a executor delivered them in Savannah lence was heard of from the Potomac doubt as to the validity of the law to her master for a quarter of a century without renumeration.

Northern republic. They said that a without renumeration.

Northern republic. They said that a to the colonization society. They were to the Rio Grande. As General Jack-warrant a test case being made at the proper time—at least that is the way true; and it is always fully substantiwith hell and a covenant with death. with \$100 in gold and sent to Liberia a monument that should reach the the opinton rendered by them has been ated by endorsements which in the In all cases, where a mild but effect. They were the first secessionists and free of charge. Thirty of them died stars, and on it I would inscribe, 'To generally construed. While it was not financial world would be accepted ive aperient is needed, Ayer's Pills are remained so until the late civil war. within twelve months—the remaining the loyalty of the slaves of the Con- put into words, the impression is that without a moment's hesitation. They the best. They improve the appetite, The troops they furnished and the seven escaped from their exile and federate States during the years 1862-7 the dealers meant to imply that this tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

But the common people of the South, This desperate haste and intensi- the reomanry, the toilers, were no fied hostility on the part of New En- lovers of the negro. They realized that gland toward the South is difficult to he was in their way. The masters explain. It was only a few years since owned the best of the land and had the they had had emancipated the slaves best stock and the best houses and tools ter liquor men to demand a license for they had not sold. It was less than and vehicles, while the toilers had to twenty years since England had eman- take what they could get-no wonder

slaves or political hatred of their woods, did not hesitate to shoulder gee says in his "Fool's Errand:" "The call. "My country-right or wrong"-South had controlled the government was their motto. Only one-seventh of State of the right of the relators to the jealous-jealous to exasperation, and of slayes in 1860 and not more than slavery was but the shibboleth that in- one soldier in ten was interested in tensified their animosity. They made slavery. In fact, some counties in

for slavery or its perpetuation. They a year. resisted a little tax on tea when not one in a thousand drank it. The common "We have but too many undeniable idea was that "them fellers up North

But anti-slavery was not a predomiwriting the biography of his father of their hire in St. Louis until freedom says: "The fortunes of many men of came. Some of Mrs. Lincoln's kindred prominence were secretly invested in in Kentucky were slave owners and this infamous traffic. Slavery itself her brother served as a staff officer in had hardly disappeared in New En- the Confederate army. Mr. Lincoln gland when the traffic took on new himself declared that he only signed life and was winked at. A man might the emancipation proclamation as a by the Governor of the State, and duly still have position in society and claim war measure to suppress the rebellion deposited in the office of the Secretary Georgia was the first State to prohibit | consideration as a gentlemen, nay as a | as it was called and to save the Union. the slave trade with Africa, and she Christian, while his ships were He repeatedly refused to take such a ing to the contrary appearing upon its kept the prohibition inviolate while freighted with human cargoes and his step though urged by the members face, that it passed the General Assemhis fellow creatures. This practice mont, in August, 1861, issued a military by the journal of the two houses or subject of dress reform attracted the was abstractly inveighed against, but order that emancipated the slaves of either of then, or by any other evi- most attention. Mrs. May Wright was secretly indulged in. The chances rebels in Missouri. Mr. Lincoln prompt- dence, to impeach such an Act. And Sewall mounted the platform in a lous gains in the traffic. Hence they of great fortunes inflamed the cupidity ly revoked this order. In May, 1862, of men in my father's circuit. It is General Hunter issued a similar order is not at liberty to inquire into what of a closely fitting dark blue dress with notorious that many large fortunes were declaring all slaves in Georgia, South the journals of the two houses may full skirts about eighteen inches from the blood money of the slave trade, Carolina and Florida forever free. So show as to the successive steps which and owed their existence to the soon as Mr. Lincoln heard of it he may have been taken in the passage of casing a serviceable pair of walking wretched cargoes that survived the issued a proclamation declaring it void horrors of the middle passage. But and in his letter to Horace Greely in land seemed only to arouse the passions | either to save or destroy slavery. If I nounced my father and one paper in by freeing all the slaves I would do it. Boston declared that any judge who and if I could save it by freeing some would deliver such a charge ought to and leaving others alone I would do that." In the minds of both Lincoln and

that no less than eighty-five vessels but after emancipation they very naleft the port of New York in 1859 and turally accepted all the honor that the 1860, built, manned and equipped in North and England showered upon forbidding the granting of licenses to a Syrian lady, displayed the bloomer New England for the African slave them and entered heartily into plans sell liquor except in the manner preless than thirty thousand slaves to that this sudden enfranchisement in- act contains other features not affecttion of slavery in Georgia. For half a both races—a blessing to the negro be- judicial to do so. be allowed to finish their terms unless commission agree as to his brain being tobacco and sugar cane was equally in- recently wrecked off Madagascar coast. given them a chance to live as human

cause it had brought him from a savage s'ate into that of semi-civilization | the prayer of the petitioners be denied and had elevated his posterity and and the petition for mandamus be dis- which the women relatives of Master beings and to worship God as Christians-a blessing to the white race in clearing up the forests and advancing agriculture and in building our railcome to right conclusions. He thinks any charges against him except that and I feel compelled to give him the commonwealth in peril if they were in them across the seas, for from 1776 roads. But as the years rolled on it seemed to be manifested that the in- the Chester case was the all important Governor Tillman has honestly tried the same race traits they had inherited single attempt made by a southern man stitution had run its course and the topic of conversation among the liquor time was near at hand when it would cease to be a blessing to either race. came as a great surprise, while others failure. The little yacht called the Before the late war, its doom was sought protection and what gratificainevitable, for even had secession suc- tion they could secure behind that timeceeded and slavery continued it could worn and much-abused custom of not have been maintained against the claiming to know just how it was going convictions of the unfriendly North to turn out all along. There was no ing. Joseph Heury Lumpkin, the then assistant attorney general of the and the nations that sympathized with concealing the fact, however, that the

> baptised in blood and in tears to make accomplish no good that we can see. But the negro was safe during all the favor. struggle. Whether he stayed or fled he was in no danger. He seemed to have ing all these bloody years when our ter case. men were in the field and wives and

IN FAVOR OF THE DISPENSARY. The Chester Liquor Cases Decided Against the Liquor Dealers by Our Supreme Court.

[Columbia Journal, 17th.] The Supreme Court rendered its de-

cision in the Chester whiskey case at 7 o'clock last night, rather an unusual

It is against the whiskey men. in so far as it relates to the right of the Chesat all. The complaint of the relators is familiar to the readers of the Journal, gling for a livelihood in the mountains as well as the point raised by the Attorney General, denying the right of the whiskey men to use the State's

Consideration of the denial by the court altogether.

The complaint of the relator was reviewed at some length, and the court complaint of the relator as it bears upon their right to have a license is-Surely these men were not fighting sued by the town council of Chester for

After taking the position that the endorsement of the legislative officers proves the passage of the bill, the decision says, with regard to the failure

"However unpleasant it may be to revise previous decisions of the court, still, after full and mature consideration, we feel it to be a duty we owe the nant sentiment up North outside of State that the case of the State vsruled; and as the State vs. Hagood was really decided upon the authority of whom the North idolized and honored, Platt's case, it follows necessarily that W. W. Story, the gifted son, in was himself a slave owner and lived off the case of Hagood must fall when the foundation on which it rests is taken

"We announce that when an Act has been duly signed by the presiding officers of the General Assembly, in open session of the Senate-House, approved of State, it is sufficient evidence, nothbly, and that it is not competent either

the original bill. "It will be observed that this concluthis charge of my father to the grand August, 1862, he said: "My paramount sion by no means negatives the power juries of Massachusetts and Rhode Is- object is to save the Union and not of the court to inquire into those prenewspapers of the day publicly de- any slave I would do it. If I could do it the two houses are required to furnish presence of a quorum, the votes of two- a loose blouse, with a suspicion of a thirds of the members by ayes and noes Grant there was but little sentiment to be entered on the journals in certain

The court says it is quite clear that there is nothing unconstitutional in scribed by the Act. But whether the ing the right of relators to the licenses Such, my young friends, were the claimed by them is a question that can- and industry. Meetings were held of causes and consequences of the institu- not properly arise in these cases and the National Committee of Young century it had proved a blessing to we have said above, it would be extra National Council of Women of the

missed."

WHAT THE CHARLESTON LIQUOR DEAL-ERS HAVE TO SAY.

News and Courier, 18th.] The decision of the Supreme Court in men yesterday. To many of them it decision came as a disappointment to

Why this wonderful change in the everyone. status of 4,000,000 of slaves had to be The rumors to the effect that the Court's questions during the trial it a reality is known only to that Provi- pointed to a decision adverse to the dence who doeth all things well. We law had been so numerous and appamight as well ask why Cain was per- rently well founded that they had sucmitted to kill Abel, or why Napoleon | ceeded in buoying up everyone's hopes. was permitted to ravage Europe and Many of the liquor dealers in the city destroy millions of lives, and after all frankly confessed that they thought the question would be settled in their on. The plan of working this game

The dealers, however, are not daunted by the decision in this case, and no deep concern about his freedom or a more than one of them made the sigcontinuation of his bondage. Thou- nificant remark that the question insands of them followed their young volved was not finally disposed of. Exmasters in the war-many of them actly what this means is an open queswere captured, but would not stay. tion. It is a probable reference to the "Gwine back to Dixie" was their song. fact that the decision does not go into Never was such mutual affection shown the full merits of the constitutionality between master and servant; never of the law, but confines itself to a

It will be remembered that the attor-

It was conceded on all sides, however, that this will end the litigation on the subject until after July 1.

In the meantime the liquor dealers will begin at once to look out for their own business interests by disposing of their stocks as rapidly as possible. Many of them will begin at once to look around for other employment and to seek other investments for their money, while it was freely predicted by some persons claiming to have good authority for their statement that not a full year. It does not pass upon the a few of the prominent liquor men in constitutionality of the Dispensary act the city would begin to make preparations looking towards an early removal of their business to other States. How much truth there is in this cannot

> now be said. Everybody now fully appreciates the condition of affairs which is now actually staring the City of Charleston and the liquor men in the face. When the Evans bill goes into effect on the 1st of July, about one thousand men from one cause or another are going to be thrown out of work. This is the estimate which is made by one of the leading liquor dealers of the city. What is to become of them? It is but reasonable to suppose that all of them cannot find other employment here, and will move to other places.

> Men with capital can, of course, make other businesses for themselves, but the large majority of the one thousand men referred to are dependent upon their salaries for their own and in many cases their families' support. What is to become of these persons is the problem which interests the liquor fraternity most just now. The dealers have scarcely had time to pull themselves together just yet, however, and they are not prepared to discuss the matter as fully and freely as they will be in a few days. As a general rule they are men who are accustomed and able to take care of themselvess pretty well, and it is probable that they will do so now, adverse legislation to the contrary notwithstanding.

WOMEN ON DRESS REFORM.

Object Lessons Upon a Combination of Utility and Beauty.

CHICAGO, May 16 .- The Women's Congress to-day was divided into several different meetings. The one on the this being so, it follows that the court "dress reform" costume. It consisted the ground. Below the dress and en-

shoes were high blue gaiters. Mrs. Avery, secretary of the Dress Reform Association, appeared in an attire which reminded one of the dress requisites fixed by the constitution, and of the subjects of the Sultan. The skirt of those engaged in the traffic. The could save the Union without freeing of which pre-requisites the journals of of blue flannel fell a trifle below the knees, where the garment divided and the evidences, such, for instance, as the | was caught up at the knee, leaving the organization of the two houses, the ankles half unfettered. The waist was

belt inside. Mrs. Henrietta Russell gave an object lesson on the way to make dress reform beautiful. She wore an adaptation of Greek drapery. Mrs. Hannah Karan,

costume of her native land. In the other halls were considered the civil and social evolution of women, women in politics, education, religion cannot therefore be considered, for, as Women's Christian Association, the United States and Women's Alliance. "It is the judgment of this court that In Hall 7 the annual congress of the Eostern Star, a branch of Masonry, to Masons are alone eligible for membership, was called to order by the Most Worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Lary C. Snedding.

Sabbath Joys Outside the Fair.

[From the Chicago Tribune.] Around on Sixty-third street over the door of a broad wooden entrance to a dirty canvas appears the sign in large letters: "Dime Musee." On the inside was witnessed the most high handed piece of highway robbery to befound in the city of Chicago. Two women and three or four men were as busy as they could be roping in strangers and going through them. The process was a deliberate hold-up, "stand and deliver," and if the victim refused to stand he was made to do so by having himself forcibly attached to a shocking machine, and filled up with electricity until his mind was in such a bewildered condition that he didn't know where he was or what was going

was to have a tall, burly chap go into the street, pick out his subjects and steer them into the tent. At the door they were met by a blonde female, who took them in charge and ran them through the battery mill to a secret room at the rear end of the tent, where another female pretended to tell them their fortune. All the time the big steerer kept hold of the arm of the unfortunate so that in case he should resist the flattery of the two women he might be suppressed. During a brief visit to this den a dozen or more spectators witnessed three perfomances and saw the victims kicked out.

Strongly Endorsed. The advertising of Hood's Sarsapa-

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, billiousness, sick headache, constipa-

tion.